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Fragile Truce Is in Effect; 3-Nation Cyprus Talks Set

Air Strikes Are Reported After Accord

From Wire Dispatches
NICOSIA, July 22.—A fragile truce went into effect this afternoon after a day of heavy fighting as both Turks and Greeks made last-minute efforts to improve their military positions on the island.

The United Nations announced tonight that the cease-fire appeared to be holding. Senior UN officials said reports indicated that at 1945 GMT "all was quiet throughout the island and... the cease-fire is holding."

In London, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan announced that Britain, Turkey and Greece would begin talks about the Cyprus situation in Geneva later this week.

The three countries are the guarantors of Cyprus independence, according to the 1960 Zurich pact ending the island's status as a British crown colony. Officials here said they thought that the talks might begin Wednesday.

Turkey has accepted the invitation. Greece has not yet made known its choice of a date.

In Washington, Archbishop Makarios called the cease-fire significant but only a "first step toward the return of normalcy."

Archbishop Makarios, who was ousted as President of Cyprus a week ago in a coup led by Greek officers, made the statement on his arrival in Washington for a meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger and Archbishop Makarios later described their meeting as a "useful and constructive exchange of views."

They agreed to meet again next Monday in Washington.

Council Adjourns Debate
At the United Nations, the Security Council adjourned its Cyprus debate today without immediately setting a date for its next meeting.

About an hour before the 1400 GMT cease-fire went into effect, the Turks launched a major air attack on the resort city of Famagusta on the southeastern coast, hitting a number of public buildings and at least eight high-rise beach hotels, inflicting heavy damage and causing many casualties.

Witnesses said that at least 50 persons were killed, 20 of them foreign tourists. However, the figures could not be confirmed.

The witnesses said that two of the Turkish attacks were aimed at Greek Cypriot National Guard camps at both ends of the wide beach.

But they said that the third attack struck right in the middle of the waterfront hotel complex without any apparent military targets in sight.

After the truce went into effect, some artillery exchanges could be heard at the British military base on the southern coast. There were also reports that the Turks had bombed the Nicosia airport after the truce went into effect.

A total communications blackout throughout the island made it impossible to determine whether there were any other violations.

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But Judge Parker denied a defense motion to grant a judgment of acquittal on a second count as the defense began its case.

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Crowd in front of British Embassy in Athens yesterday. They later stormed building, smashing doors and windows.

Blackout in Salonika, Tank Movements in Capital

Rumors of a Shakeup in Regime Sweep Athens

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, July 22 (NYT).—Greeks reacted to the cease-fire in Cyprus today with relief, but also expressed what several described as "shame" that the events of the last week led to criticism of Greece by virtually every country in the world.

The whole thing left us with absolutely no friends," an Athenian said today. "We gained nothing from it except to have a lot more Turks on Cyprus. But what really worries us is... Greece next in Athens. Someone will have to pay."

There were some strange occurrences suggesting changes might well be impending. There was a total blackout in Salonika, in northern Greece, and police in Athens were telling some homeowners to expect the same here because of "rumors."

Athens also remained largely cut off from the outside because of serious communications troubles.

U.S. officials, who conducted the negotiations for the cease-fire here and in Ankara, were said to have detected wavering and uncertainty among the Greek officials. The Greeks were described as unsure whether they had the authority to say "yes" or "no" to the various proposals.

Early this morning, for example, it was understood that Joseph Sisco, the U.S. Under Secretary of State, who shottled between the two capitals of the NATO allies, had to contact four or five Greek leaders individually before he felt confident that Athens would agree to the plan.

A two-hour delay in the public announcement by Athens of acceptance of the cease-fire strengthened the reports of internal problems.

Tanks in City
Athens, a city which thrives on whisper, was particularly seething and nervous today. When a group of tanks moved through so area of the city from the tank headquarters to the railroad station, reportedly en route to Salonika—where rumors said the Army III Corps was in revolt—the word spread and Greeks promptly closed their shops and rushed home. They did not re-open.

The airport remained closed, and banks opened briefly only to change money for tourists. Athenians complained that they were running out of money because of their inability to withdraw from their accounts.

There was an ugly scene today in Athens when about 100 demonstrators broke into the British Embassy, broke windows and smashed a dozen embassy cars, including the ambassador's Rolls Royce. The cost of the damage was estimated at \$100,000. The police stood by and did nothing in what was clearly a protest sanctioned by those in power.

EEC Backs U.K. in Cyprus Crisis

BRUSSELS, July 22 (UPI).—Britain's eight partners in the European Economic Community late tonight threw their unanimous support behind the initiative Britain is taking, as one of the guarantors of Cypriot sovereignty, to bring an immediate end to hostilities between Greeks and Turks on Cyprus.

A communiqué, issued after the EEC members' foreign ministers held a political cooperation session, expressed full support of Britain's initiative. It pleaded for an effective application of today's cease-fire. It asked that both Greeks and Turks cooperate fully with UN forces on Cyprus and help to restore constitutional order on the island.

The EEC member nations reminded Greece, Turkey and Cyprus that all three countries enjoy privileged economic relations with the EEC, coupling this reminder with an appeal to end the hostilities immediately.

Uganda Claims 'Spies' From Tanzania Seized

KAMPALA, July 22 (AP).—The Ugandan government today reported the arrest of more than 200 "spies" from Tanzania during his news conference about the failure of the Turkish military to prevent such killings.

"We have considered it our duty to respond to the United Nations call for a cease-fire in Cyprus," Eecv said. "The cease-fire is effective as of now."

Los Angeles Times

WEATHER FORECAST
Temp. 24-31 (75-87). Tomorrow cloudy. High 30-35 (85-95). Windy. Low 20-25 (68-77).
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36,465



Archbishop Makarios and Secretary of State Kissinger in Washington yesterday.

\$500 Million Obtained in Iran Credits

U.K. Budget to Stimulate Economy

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, July 22 (NYT).—The government announced a series of measures today to prop up the ailing British economy, curtail inflation and bolster public confidence in the business outlook.

In a long-awaited interim budget, Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the stimulus was headed off to head off a serious recession in the months ahead.

At the same time, the government disclosed that Britain had agreed with Iran for a line of credit of \$500 million (\$120 million) to help compensate for a British trade deficit.

This aid in addition to a \$400 million loan from commercial banks arranged four months ago.

In a 16-minute speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Healey said to allay some of the fears he had led to a sharp decline in the stock market, a weakening of the pound and general public pessimism over the state of the economy.

Labor's Critics
Social and political opponents of the Labor administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson immediately charged that Mr. Healey's so-called "mini-budget" had been inspired solely by the desire to carry over with the voters before a national election.

Mr. Wilson's administration in the parliamentary majority tends to pass major legislation and is committed to calling an election as soon as it feels it can win a clear majority, knowledgeable sources predict the election will be held in October.

November, before Britain enters another potentially difficult winter.

Some economists have expressed the view that any economic stimulus at the present time would tend to entrench inflation, rather than curb it, by encouraging more spending and adding to the strain on Britain's resources.

Mr. Healey was repeatedly interrupted by heckling and jeering in the Tory benches in the House, especially when he was making government measures as politically motivated.

He has measures and other actions will cost about \$700 million a year, but Mr. Healey said the government's borrowing program, representing its deficit, would be increased by only about \$340 million.

He said the most dramatic measure announced by the government was a reduction in the value-added tax that is charged on goods and many services.

Tax will be cut from 10 per cent to 8 per cent next Monday.

Price Reduction
As a result, the public should see from price reductions starting next week. The move was aimed to receive enthusiastic support at a time when retail price index has risen more than 16 per cent in a

Healey also said a further million in food subsidies, for household flour, would be available from the \$500 million committed for subsidies.

The government's first budget cut 26 subsidies already in effect, but Mr. Healey said more cuts will be given in food, fuel, and estate tax to the extent that the

increases exceeded 30 per cent this year. This measure, plus the cuts in the value added tax and the subsidies, should reduce retail prices by more than 1.5 per cent in the next three months, the chancellor said.

Moreover, he added, some of the automatic "threshold" wage increases that are set off when the retail price index rises by a certain amount will be avoided, thereby easing the cost pressures on businesses and minimizing increases in the price index.

During the index by an additional 1 per cent for an overall drop of 2.5 per cent.

In addition to these measures, the government plans to increase its subsidies for workers employed outside Britain's major industrial centers from \$150 a week for each male employee to \$23.

The doubling of the so-called regional employment premium is aimed at encouraging employment in parts of Britain where unemployment is greatest.

Whether in Nation's Interest

House Panel Asked to Weigh The Effects of Impeachment

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee, beginning a climactic week today heard Republican counsel Sam Garrison argue that it should consider whether the nation's best interest would be served if President Nixon were impeached.

The panel is to decide in a few days whether to recommend the President's impeachment for Watergate-related offenses and

today heard the spokesman for Mr. Nixon's Republican supporters argue the minority case.

In a legal brief and oral argument presented to a closed session, Mr. Garrison said it is "not only proper but necessary for Congress, having concluded that an officer has engaged in conduct for which he could properly be impeached, then to step back and assess the situation more generally to determine whether the best interests of the country would be served by his removal or continuance in office."

In another argument, the minority counsel attacked the pro-impeachment case presented by majority counsel John Doar as based not on evidence but rather on inference.

Mr. Doar had argued that the President's refusal to comply with the committee subpoenas for additional tapes of presidential conversations undermined the ability of the House of Representatives to conduct its constitutional inquiry and threatened "the integrity of the impeachment process."

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70% From Asia

Study Group Asks U.S. to Cut Inflow of Foreign Doctors

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—A program to cut drastically the number of graduates of foreign medical schools now entering American medicine has been urged by an Association of American Medical Colleges task force.

Such graduates are becoming "a category of second-class physicians" and "products of unaccredited educational systems" who

threaten the quality of American care, the task force charged.

Graduates of foreign schools, it pointed out, now compose nearly a fifth of all the nation's 358,000 doctors, and their ranks are swelling.

A third of all interns and residents in American hospitals and almost half of all doctors being licensed are such graduates.

Mostly Asians

They are mainly foreign born—70 per cent currently are from Asia, mostly the Philippines. But about 3 per cent of graduates of foreign schools now taking American screening examinations are U.S. citizens who were unable to get into crowded U.S. schools.

Between 56 per cent and 67 per cent of the foreign graduates, including those foreign and American-born, have been failing a standard U.S. screening examination in the last few years, the report said.

The U.S.-born, it added, suffer an equally poor if not greater failure rate than the foreign-born.

The task force view was that the flood of foreign medical graduates must be reduced "in the interest of the quality of medical education and care" in the United States.

List of Recommendations

The task force recommended that:

A standard qualifying examination should be developed and given to graduates of U.S. and foreign schools alike before they are admitted to an internship or residency. The foreign graduates now take a special screening exam, but medical educators feel that it is not tough enough.

The number of foreign medical graduates given internships or residencies should be limited and the total number of such jobs available each year should exceed only slightly the number of graduates each year from U.S. schools.

A pilot project should be started—with preference given to U.S. citizens—to learn to give foreign medical graduates some U.S. undergraduate-level learning experiences to correct their "defects," and bring them to the level of competence generally reached by U.S. graduates.

Measures should be taken to reduce the "large but unknown" number of foreign graduates now giving unsupervised medical care in state hospitals and many other institutions, although they have not qualified for state licenses.

New methods should be developed to provide the patient services given in many hospitals by foreign-trained interns and residents.

Adequate funding should be provided to enlarge student bodies in U.S. medical schools. But other health workers, too, must be trained to give much of the care that the foreign-trained interns and residents are giving.

Gang War Seen Among Belfast Protestant Units

BELFAST, July 22 (UPI).—A Protestant man shot outside an Ulster Defense Association club early today may have been the victim of a gang war between rival Protestant groups, detectives said.

The man was seriously wounded by gunfire, firing from ambush, as he stepped from the building. He was the fourth UDA man ambushed since the group on Saturday denounced the extremist Protestant Volunteer Force.

In other violence today, a bomb blast injured three persons in the northern Belfast suburb of Lisburn. The bomb exploded outside a Roman Catholic family's home, security spokesmen said. Army troops fired at a gunman seen in the area shortly after the blast.

In Ballymena, 30 miles north of Belfast, a gunman in a cruising sedan sprayed a passing police car with machine-gun fire on a rural road, wounding two officers in the car, police said.

Foreign Worker Chief Quits French Cabinet

PARIS, July 22 (Reuters).—André Postel-Vinay, French secretary of state for immigrant workers, today became the first minister to resign from the cabinet of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Postel-Vinay, 63, disagreed with the recent government decision to suspend immigration of foreign workers into France and thought he was being granted insufficient funds to run his post, informed sources said.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing appointed as his successor Paul Dijoud, 38, who was secretary of state in charge of the civil service in the last cabinet headed by Pierre Messmer.

Giscard Talk on TV

PARIS, July 22 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's first press conference Thursday will be televised live, it was announced today.



Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev gestures as he talks to Polish party leader Edward Gierek (right) and Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski during a Warsaw parade marking 30th anniversary of the Communist government in Poland.

Several Hundred in Vienna

Jews Stranded by Soviet Bar on Re-Entry

By John Morrison

VIENNA, July 22 (Reuters).—Hopes of returning to the Soviet Union seem to be fading for several hundred Jews who have been stranded in Vienna for as much as three years after leaving Israel disenfranchised.

Now Vienna city welfare authorities are pressing the Austrian government to clarify the refugees' status and allow them to settle here permanently.

Retracing the route by which they traveled to Israel, they have

straggled back to Vienna seeking permission from the Soviet Consulate to return home.

Blind Alley

Faced with a firm refusal, the emigrants find themselves in a bureaucratic blind alley from which there seems to be no escape.

While Jews still in the Soviet Union are campaigning to leave by resorting to hunger strikes, protest telegrams and sit-in demonstrations, the Vienna group has tried the same tactics in

order to return, but to little effect.

Now even Soviet interest in them or the purpose of anti-Israel propaganda seems to have faded away.

For nearly 100 of the refugees, life here means a crumbling tenement in the Malaplace, a shabby Vienna back street.

Anxious not to jeopardize any faint hopes of going back to the Soviet Union, they prefer not to say what they feel about the Kremlin's refusal to let them return.

"We just made a mistake and now we want to go home. We're not politicians," they say.

Their bitterness is mostly directed at Israel. Some feel betrayed and say they are victims of Zionists, who tricked them into emigrating to a land of capitalist exploitation.

Others take a more measured view and say they could not settle in Israel because of the climate, or for personal reasons.

Since August, 1971, when the first would-be returnees reached Vienna, only about 30 or 40 have been allowed back, out of several hundred who applied.

This year, according to a well-placed source, only one application has been granted. Soviet policy is thought to have hardened late last year, when newspaper articles in Moscow spelled out clearly that those who chose to emigrate and give up their Soviet citizenship could have no hope of returning.

Most observers think a change of heart by Moscow is unlikely. If the Kremlin were to guarantee emigrants the right to change their minds and return, the result would be a surge in applications to leave by Soviet Jews who are now hesitant about making a definitive decision.

The Jews say that 80 per cent of the Soviet immigrants in Israel would secretly like to go home, but Israeli officials dispute this and point out that of the 90,000 from all walks of life who have gone to Israel from the Soviet Union, the proportion of those who have wanted to return is small.

Austrian officials now admit that they no longer have an accurate record of how many Jews are in Vienna. Since the Austrian Consulate in Israel stopped issuing visas to the returnees about a year ago, many have taken advantage of lax border controls to come here illegally.

The Jews themselves say that their numbers have grown to more than 1,000. Vienna welfare authorities, who have most contact with the group, put the figure at between 300 and 400, including about 30 or 40 children.

They are allowed to seek work, although most have no documents at all now that their six-month Israeli travel documents have expired.

The Austrian government considers them to be Israeli citizens and allows them to stay here only while they wait for an answer from the Soviet Consulate to their visa applications.

But the policy is tolerant. Austrian officials say that while slim hopes remain of solving the problem with the Kremlin, the outlook is unpromising. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky raised the matter with Premier Alexei Kosygin last year, apparently without result.

Some of the returnees may eventually accept life here and about 30 have gone a second time to Israel. But for the majority who want to go back, especially those with families in the Soviet Union, the future looks bleaker than ever.

Makonnen Quits, Imru Appointed Ethiopia Leader

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, July 22 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie appointed Michael Imru today as Ethiopia's Premier, replacing Endalkatchew Makonnen, the official Ethiopian news agency announced. No reason was given for Mr. Makonnen's resignation.

Mr. Imru, 44, is believed to be in Geneva with his family after leaving Addis Ababa almost two months ago.

He has been minister in charge of social and economic affairs since February 1973. Mr. Makonnen's government, which came to power in February during army and civilian unrest that forced the resignation of Premier Aklilu Habte Wold's cabinet.

Before that, Mr. Imru, who was educated in England, was head of the Ethiopian Mission to the UN office at Geneva.

6 Hunger Strikers Ailing in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 22 (AP).—Six Americans were hospitalized as more than 100 foreigners continued a hunger strike at two jails to protest their treatment by Mexican authorities and their own governments, prison officials said yesterday.

Most of the prisoners, mainly young middle-class youths, admit transporting drugs, which they said they were trying to import into the United States from South America.

Nine other Americans, including five women, were unable to get out of bed because they were so weak, some of their fellow prisoners said.

The inmates charge that they were tortured by the Mexicans and neglected by representatives of their own countries.

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The government refused Friday to grant a broadcasting license to the Veronica broadcast organization. Mr. van Doorn said that measures were now being prepared to end the illegal broadcasts.

The gathering, described as anti-imperialist and revolutionary, was organized by Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the banned Irish Republican Army. The Irish government expressed disapproval, but no moves were made to ban the convention. Many girls were among the students and trade unionists at the convention.

Leftist Convention Is Opened in Dublin

DUBLIN, July 22 (Reuters).—A convention of more than 100 young leftists from 15 nations opened here today with Irish republicans attacking British military and economic policy in Ireland.

The gathering, described as anti-imperialist and revolutionary, was organized by Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the banned Irish Republican Army. The Irish government expressed disapproval, but no moves were made to ban the convention. Many girls were among the students and trade unionists at the convention.

After Evacuation From Cyprus

Refugees Talk of Rape, Looting and Killings

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Exhausted travelers airlifted from Cyprus arrived in Britain today with allegations of looting, rape and indiscriminate killing on the island.

Two VC-10 aircraft brought 360 persons to the Royal Air Force Base at Fairford, in the west of England, as part of the RAF's evacuation of tourists caught up in the weekend invasion of Cyprus by Turkey.

It was reported in Cyprus today that about 250 Americans, who had taken refuge at the British base in Dhokkella, were airlifted by U.S. Navy helicopters to the island's airfield. A British VC-10 aircraft was lying offshore.

In Stockholm, the Foreign Ministry said that Swedish troops of the UN contingent on Cyprus had started evacuating about 600 Scandinavian tourists from Famagusta to the British base at Dhokkella.

A commander of British forces on Cyprus announced today that four British warships and a tanker will sail to the northern Cyprus coast, early tomorrow to try to restore order and bring back British and other nationals stranded at Kyrenia since Saturday.

Although most of the 250 persons evacuated to England were British, some of them were Austrians, Canadians, Frenchmen and Germans.

Several leveled looting and brutality charges against Cyprus's Greek-officer National Guard. A newlywed Turkish Cypriot couple, Mehmet and Ayşe Besim, who live in London and were honeymooning in Limassol, said that they had seen the bodies of women and children in the streets and alleged that members of the National Guard had plundered all the houses in the Turkish quarter. Some of the houses had been set on fire, they said.

Mr. Besim, 26, a civil servant, said: "Greek (Cypriot) guards were shooting indiscriminately. They didn't seem to care who they hit."

Another evacuee, Keshan Derwish, 15, sobbed as he described the killing of her uncle and the wounding of his family by mortar fire which hit a house where the National Guard was holding them captive.

Through an interpreter, the girl said that she saw a woman raped by National Guard soldiers in the house yesterday and then shot in the head.

A British serviceman's wife, who declined to be identified, accused National Guard members of looting the homes of British military families as they left for safety.

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first days after the coup, a Greek friend came to the Pipers in distress. His father had been arrested as a Makarios supporter and his brother was being hunted.

But when the Turks invaded the Greek Cypriots immediately took up arms. Mr. Pips said: "We asked our friend why he was fighting, since he hated the new government, and he said, 'Now we are fighting the Turks.'"

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Although most of the 250 persons evacuated to England were British, some of them were Austrians, Canadians, Frenchmen and Germans.

Several leveled looting and brutality charges against Cyprus's Greek-officer National Guard. A newlywed Turkish Cypriot couple, Mehmet and Ayşe Besim, who live in London and were honeymooning in Limassol, said that they had seen the bodies of women and children in the streets and alleged that members of the National Guard had plundered all the houses in the Turkish quarter. Some of the houses had been set on fire, they said.

Mr. Besim, 26, a civil servant, said: "Greek (Cypriot) guards were shooting indiscriminately. They didn't seem to care who they hit."

Another evacuee, Keshan Derwish, 15, sobbed as he described the killing of her uncle and the wounding of his family by mortar fire which hit a house where the National Guard was holding them captive.

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Yesterday morning, large numbers of Americans who were found dead sitting in the most of Nicosia's Ledra Park Hotel as mortar rounds shook the building.

"I thought it was the end of my life," she said as she crawled around the floor of Officers' Club. "I made a mind I wouldn't panic. I said to myself, 'That's it, I've made it, it's over.'"

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ot Sufficiently Partisan

epublicans Replace Counsel n Impeachment Committee

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—Albert Jenner Jr., who has advised the impeachment of President Nixon, has been replaced as counsel to the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jenner, a 67-year-old lawyer from Chicago, will continue to advise the committee and may retain his title. But the functions of the committee will be carried out by Sam Garrison, the chief minority counsel, who is on the Capitol Hill staff of the House.

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Partisan Manner
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the Democratic leadership, and it seems to me that he has to serve that position. Consequently, in order that the Republicans can be served, we need the action of the partisan service of Garrison."

Mr. Jenner has been under attack from some of the Republicans on the committee ever since he was selected as minority counsel. At first, he was criticized for having raised funds for Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., later, he came under fire for refusing to function as a defender of President Nixon in the committee's deliberations.

Helped Dear
Mr. Jenner worked closely with the committee's special (majority) counsel, John Doar, in drawing up proposed articles of impeachment and a 300-page summary of evidence designed to provide a foundation for the articles.

When Mr. Doar presented the material to the committee on Friday, commenting that "reasonable men acting reasonably would find the President guilty," Mr. Jenner said that he agreed with every word Mr. Doar had spoken. That reportedly infuriated some Republicans.

In his television appearance, Rep. McGovern emphasized that Mr. Jenner was being eased out not because he refused to defend the President but because he is not representing the Republican committee members.

President's Men
The Illinois Republican said that not all the Republicans were "the President's men." Asked to estimate how many might support impeachment, he replied, "I think three or four would not be a big estimate." He himself is considered an outside possibility as a pro-impeachment Republican.

Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, a Republican appearing on the TV program, also spoke critically of Mr. Jenner. "Bert Jenner has seemed to have forgotten who his client is in this case," he said. "It's the minority."

He has set himself up as almost another member of Congress, in reaching the ultimate judgment which we have to reach, whereas he ought to be serving his clients and doing the kind of background work and the like that a secretary does not have the time to do."

Objections to TV
The House voted in favor of televising the committee deliberations despite objections, by opponents that it would make a circus of the historic impeachment proceedings and promote grandstanding.

Proponents, however, said the impeachment debate "is the public's business and we ought to let the public in," as Rep. William Hungate, D-Mo., put it.

In his brief, Mr. Garrison urged committee members to take on the part of a "reasonable man" and avoid recommending a case that cannot win conviction in a Senate trial.

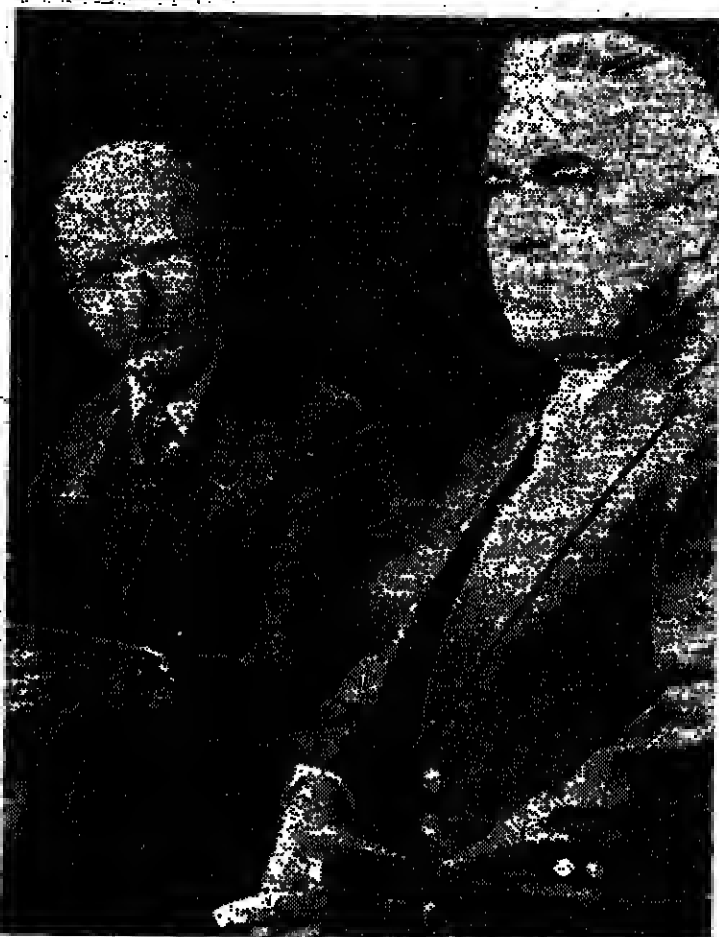
On other charges, he said the committee staff did not try to determine whether abuses of power allegedly committed by Mr. Nixon and his aides were the customary practice in prior administrations. He also raised what he termed the serious question whether Mr. Nixon's tax problems arose from "tax avoidance" or "tax evasion."

A Reasonable View
Referring to Mr. Doar's argument that the President's standing as a taxpayer was unique because of his high office, Mr. Garrison said, "The more reasonable view would seem to be, however, that private conduct is not automatically transformed into an abuse of official power."

Mr. Garrison's argument that the case for impeachment was based on information was rejected by some members who said the President's refusal to supply tapes and documents subpoenaed by the committee accounted for whatever gaps may exist in the evidence, according to committee members.

The Republican advocate likened the President's claim of executive privilege to withhold subpoenaed evidence to the Fifth Amendment's guarantee against self-incrimination.

Mr. Garrison argued that invoking the Fifth Amendment is not an indication of guilt, and neither should the invocation of executive privilege be so construed. Mr. Garrison charged that Mr. Doar constructed his case by putting "adverse inference on adverse inference."



United Press International

Two Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Robert McClory (left) and Rep. Charles Wiggins, appearing on ABC television's "Issues and Answers" Sunday night. They disclosed that the committee's minority counsel, Albert Jenner, had been relieved of his functions and replaced by his ex-assistant, Sam Garrison.

As Impeachment Vote Nears

GOP Congressmen Showered With Favors by White House

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI)—Rep. William Cohen, R-Maine, was invited for a cruise aboard the presidential yacht Sequoia that subsequently was canceled; fellow Republican Rep. Tom Railsback of Illinois said it was just as well.

"It probably would have been the first time," Rep. Railsback observed, "that they would have taken the Sequoia into shark-infested waters." Rep. Cohen is a critic of President Nixon and a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Railsback's glib reflects the growing recognition among Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee of the mounting political pressure brought against Republican congressmen contemplating voting for the impeachment of President Nixon.

"The White House has taken a count and they know they've lost the committee," a Republican member said last week. "Their only hope is to keep the vote down and try to pull it out in the House."

Few Republicans now appear to believe that Mr. Nixon can avoid an impeachment trial in the Senate.

The second-ranking committee Republican, Robert McClory of Illinois, was merely saying out loud what his fellow colleagues have been saying privately when he predicted last week that impeachment articles would attract four or five Republican votes on the committee. If the Democrats stick together, this would mean a nearly 2-to-1 vote for impeachment.

Rep. McClory went on to say that he believed the House would

350 Demonstrate On Capitol Steps To Support Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—About 350 supporters of President Nixon gathered the steps of the Capitol today to begin what they said would be a 72-hour fast and prayer session.

Standing beneath American flags and signs saying "God Bless President Nixon," the crowd heard speeches deploring the impeachment proceedings as no solution to the "Watergate morality."

Rabbi Baruch Korff, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Fairness to the President, briefly addressed the rally, saying the group was emulating the "founding fathers who, 136 years ago, declared a day of prayer, a day of fasting."

In a press conference before the demonstration, Rabbi Korff said Mr. Nixon has not done anything not done by other presidents.

Mr. Nixon, Rabbi Korff said, is being attacked by "vindictive partisan men building their own careers on the ashes of other men."

A Transcontinental Love Affair Founders in Depths of New York

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI)—A twice-widowed great-grandmother, in New York City in search of a suitor who wooed her on a bus tour a month ago, planned to go home to Kalamazoo, Mich., today—alone.

Lena Clark, 68, arrived in New York last Friday to try to find George Brown, a widower of 71 who proposed to her last month after an afternoon sightseeing tour of Hollywood.

"He said I was the right one for him," Mrs. Clark said. At the time, however, she didn't share his feelings, and said no. But later she had second thoughts, and came to New York to accept the offer of matrimony.

In all likelihood accept the committee's recommendation. As the impeachment issue moves closer to the House floor, some Republicans are finding that it is easier than ever before to obtain cooperation from the White House on announcement of projects within their districts.

Last week, for instance, Rep. Lawrence Coughlin, R-Pa., told how he had received a tip on a "newsworthy item relating to Pennsylvania" from an administration source, the first time that had ever happened to him during six years in Congress.

Subsequently, he received a telephone call from the White House Congressional Liaison Office inviting him to sit in the President's box at the Kennedy Center during a concert. He turned down the invitation and received another the next day, which he also rejected.

Soon thereafter, Rep. Coughlin received his first invitation to sail aboard the Sequoia.

The House Republican leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, called Rep. Coughlin's remarks "a cheap shot" and pointed out that it is not unusual for Republican congressmen to be invited to sit in the President's box.

The presidential yacht invitation, however, is unusual and a congressman said with a smile last week that the White House would have to put on an extra yacht or two before the impeachment inquiry was finished.

The White House has appeared careful to refrain from invitations that might be construed as an overt attempt to influence congressmen who will be the first to vote on impeachment. Some of the congressmen themselves have followed the example of one who said early in the inquiry that he would not accept White House social invitations while the impeachment proceedings were in progress.

The real pressures within the Judiciary Committee have come from anti-impeachment letters that, in Rep. Railsback's words, "arrive in waves" if a Republican member is quoted as making even a mild criticism of Mr. Nixon. Last week, members of the Citizens' Committee for Fairness to the President cornered some members after a committee session to urge them to vote against impeachment.

Court Refuses Plea By Calley on Bail

NEW ORLEANS, July 22 (AP)—The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has refused to reconsider releasing former Army Lt. William Calley Jr. on bail.

It refused to review a decision by a panel of three appeals court judges to revoke Calley's bail. Calley was convicted in a court-martial of murdering 23 Vietnamese villagers in My Lai. Calley has been transferred to the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Louis Touchagues Paris, July 22 (AP)—Louis Touchagues, 81, a portrait artist,

theatrical set designer and fashion illustrator who achieved his greatest fame during the period between the two world wars, died here Saturday, it was learned today.

Mr. Touchagues did portraits of political figures and famous personalities, but he was best known for women with slim legs, thin waists and provocative bosoms.

Allen Jenkins
SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 22 (UPI)—Character actor Allen Jenkins, 74, a veteran of more than 175 films, died during the weekend.

Some of his film credits included "Fitter Father," "Three on a Match," "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" and "Footsteps in the Dark."

Adaute Lucio Cardoso
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 22 (AP)—Adaute Lucio Cardoso, 69, a lawyer and politician noted for his defense of free institutions, died Saturday.

Ex-Sen. Wayne Morse, 73, Vietnam War Critic

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22 (AP)—Former Sen. Wayne Morse, 73, one of the first members of Congress to speak out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam, died today.

Death ended his second attempt at a political comeback since losing his Oregon Senate seat in 1968.

Hospital officials said Mr. Morse had been suffering from a urinary tract infection. They said he died of kidney and heart failure.

Mr. Morse was defeated in 1968 by Republican Sen. Bob Packwood by a narrow margin. Four years later, Mr. Morse, then 71, was beaten handsily in a race against Sen. Mark Hatfield.

Two months ago, Mr. Morse again won the Democratic senatorial nomination—and the right to challenge Sen. Packwood—by defeating state Senate President Jason Roe, 44, in Oregon's primary election.

Tonkin Gulf Vote
Mr. Morse, known for unwillingness to compromise on issues, started opposing U.S. involvement in Vietnam, early in the 1960s.

He and former Sen. Ernest Gruening, D-Alaska, who died last month at the age of 87, were the only two senators who voted against the Tonkin Gulf Resolution in 1964. President Johnson used the resolution as the equivalent of a declaration of war in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Morse's age was a major campaign issue during the May primary, but he countered by saying that many great U.S. senators had performed their best services after they were 70 years old.

But, he added, "I think everybody realizes that it isn't to be expected that would run for re-election in 1980."

Being a one-term senator would not be a liability for Oregon, said Mr. Morse, who already had served 24 years in the Senate.

Mr. Morse, once a Republican, switched to independent in 1953 when he and party leaders agreed that he was too liberal for the GOP. Three years later, he became a Democrat and was re-elected in 1960.

Despite differences with President Kennedy and Johnson, he was floor manager for a number of administration bills in education and Latin American affairs. He was a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1960 and represented the United States in numerous international conferences.

'Very Unique Mold'

In Washington, Mr. Morse's death was "announced to the Senate by Sen. Hatfield with the comment, 'He was a politician from a very unique mold. Sen. Morse's early prophecies and warnings about Vietnam were such that we all owe him a great debt.'"

The Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, remembered Mr. Morse as "a man of fierce independence."

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., praised Mr. Morse's "remarkable intelligence... and rocklike integrity." He said the Oregonian was partially responsible for many of the improvements in U.S. education during the last 30 years.

In 1944, when Mr. Morse first ran for the Senate, his campaign slogan was "principles above politics." Three decades later, the slogan was basically the same: "I shall work and fight for the restoration of integrity in our own government."

See of Farmer

The son of a Wisconsin farmer, Mr. Morse earned BA and MA degrees from the University of Wisconsin, a law degree from the University of Minnesota, and a doctor of jurisprudence at Columbia University.

In 1924, he married Mildred Downie of Madison, Wis., whom he had known since his grade school days and always called "Midge." She was a home economics teacher.

Mr. Morse taught at the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota and Columbia, University in New York, then moved to Oregon in 1929 and became dean of the University of Oregon Law School at the age of 31.

His lifelong hobby was raising and showing horses. He raised horses and cattle on a farm in Montgomery County, Maryland, while serving in the Senate and lived on a ranch near Eugene, Ore., until his death.

Herman C. Honneger
ZURICH, July 22 (UPI)—Herman C. Honneger, 84, a nominee for the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1950, died July 9 at his home here.

Mr. Honneger, who also had a home in Newtown, Conn., was educated in Switzerland and, in 1922, emigrated to the United States.

He founded the Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust and the Pestalozzi Foundation of America.

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He was jailed in 1944 after criticizing the Brazilian government.

Slain U.S. Lobbyist Feared
Gun-Control Legislation
WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—A gun lobbyist who was shot to death believed that firearms-control legislation "wasn't worth the paper it was written on," says one of his colleagues.

And Louis Sisler was concerned, according to his father-in-law, that the country would become "Ritterized—where all guns are confiscated and only the criminals can get them."

Mr. Sisler's employees said that feeling was among the things that led him to go to work two months ago for the National Rifle Association (NRA) as a lobbyist. His job included lobbying against gun-control legislation in Congress.

The former Indiana judge was fatally shot a week ago as he stood in the doorway of his father-in-law's home here. Police said it was an apparent case of mistaken identity and that Mr. Sisler was killed by several persons searching for a rapist.

Four Charged

Four persons have been charged with the murder of Mr. Sisler, who was shot with a saved-off shotgun and 22-caliber magnum pistol.

Maxwell Rich, the NRA executive vice-president, said that, if anything, the slaying proved gun control to be ineffective. "Bear in mind that this happened in Washington, which has some of the most stringent control laws in the country," he said.

But Washington police officials said the laws are mostly ineffective because surrounding political jurisdictions require no gun registration. "Few crimes are committed here with guns registered here," said a police spokesman.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

ment. Later he was elected to the Assembly and served as senator from 1954 to 1966. He resigned when President Hubert to Castelo Branco suspended political rights. He also resigned as a judge to the Federal Superior Tribunal when he was the only court member to rule that government censorship of written material was unconstitutional.

Vasily M. Ryabikov
MOSCOW, July 22 (UPI)—Vasily M. Ryabikov, 67, deputy head of Gosplan, the state planning agency, and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, died Friday, newspapers said today.

A graduate of the Leningrad Naval Academy, Mr. Ryabikov was a colonel-general of the army engineers. An obituary signed by the Soviet leadership said he made a major contribution to the nation's defense industries.

Selwyn E. Lezard
LONDON, July 22 (UPI)—Word has been received of the death of Selwyn E. Lezard, 66, in a London hospital last week. Mr. Lezard was head of the London office of the Herald Tribune from November, 1945, to April, 1963. He had been a partner of Hirsch, Stokes and Hirschland since 1963.

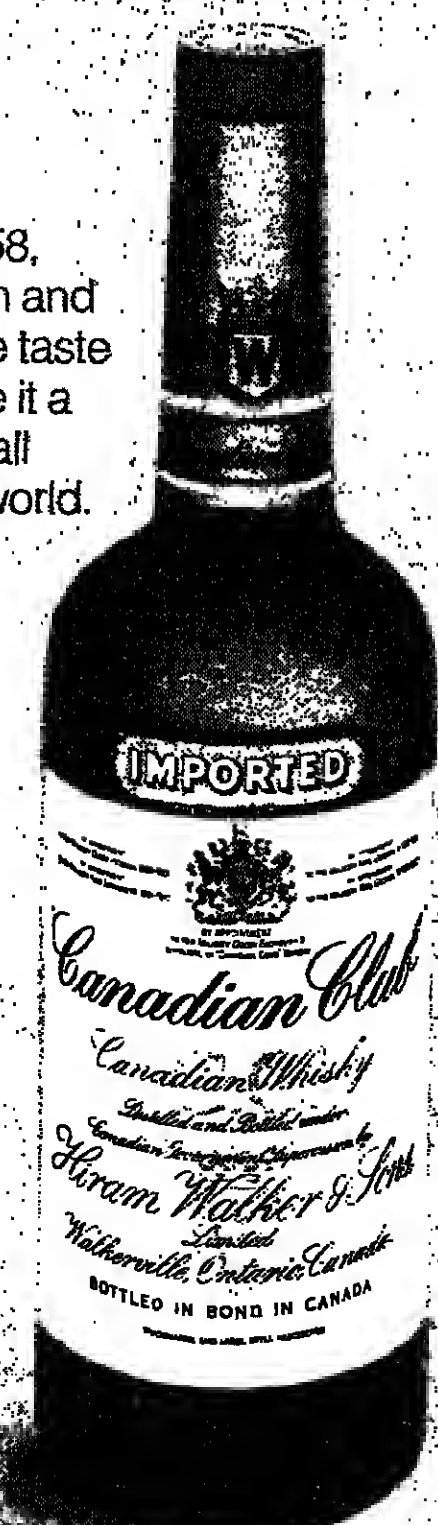


Wayne Morse

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louse Panel Asked to Weigh he Effects of Impeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

s most fundamental reason the Senate refused to comply with committee's subpoena is its grounds for impeachment."

Mr. Garrison argued that "an apparent noncompliance with an impeachment committee's subpoena is the beginning, not the end, of the question."

he committee, he said, "lacks independent evidence that concessions or other deals subpoenaed involved the commission of a crime (or other case)."

What is not lacking is suspicion. To build a case upon mere suspicion to turn upon a trial is inappropriate for this day."

Mr. Garrison told the committee the members should consider impact on the nation of a fictional impeachment rather than Mr. Nixon's alleged complicity in a crime.

Garrison's rebuttal of two of pre-impeachment arguments by Mr. Doar started off a session in which the committee is to decide whether to recommend to full House that President Nixon be impeached for such acts covering up his responsibility for the Watergate burglary, failure to see the nation's laws are fully executed, contempt of court and alleged tax fraud.

San Clemente, Calif., meeting President Nixon met with chief Watergate defense lawyer James St. Clair to discuss acquittal strategy. While spokesmen for several days attacked the Judiciary Committee as being biased and lacking case for impeachment.

Impeachment panel's decision will be broadcast live over major television. The House voted 348-40 to permit such coverage, and a few hours later the committee formalized its approving a resolution admitting the broadcast media to the session.

Committee chairman, Peter

lge in Los Angeles cks Ban on Nudity

S ANGELES, July 22 (AP)—Judge has blocked, at least temporarily, a new city ordinance banning public nudity.

A controversial law was opposed by the City Council last Monday. A day later Superior Court Judge David Egleson issued a writ restraining order against the City's attempt to enforce the law.

City beaches, parks, playgrounds—which actually never had any such ban—were therefore, permissible. Judge Egleson scheduled a hearing Aug. 4.

Cease-Fire in Cyprus

It was a short war. At least, one is entitled to hope so, although cease-fires can be delicate outwits against bloodshed, especially under conditions as complex as those prevailing in Cyprus. The efforts of the United States and Great Britain to end the fighting were intense. The Soviet Union at least held hands off, and the worst that can be said about the powers in this struggle is that they failed to prevent an explosion of wrath which must have continuing consequences.

If the cease-fire holds, the most urgent need of diplomacy is to seek to insure that Cyprus does not again become a center of world crisis and peril. And that, in the light of some 20 years of tension, as well as the conflicting aspirations of Greeks and Turks on mainland and island, will not be easy.

The mainland Greeks and many of the Greek Cypriots want union with Greece. The Turks—in Ankara, certainly, and many in Cyprus, probably—want partition, with Greece and Turkey each taking part of the island. Enosis (union with Greece) of all Cyprus is anathema to Turkey, and even if Athens were to concede the kind of "double Enosis" Turkey wants, it would probably be a political and economic monstrosity, of the kind that has plagued so many lands which sought to reconcile ethnicism with a stubborn geography.

A return to an independent Cyprus seems

to be the best guarantee of a reasonable degree of peace on the island. But it will obviously not be independence under the National Guard.

Probably some kind of internationally supervised plebiscite, with more effective international support for the results than the Makarios government received, would be the best answer, in theory, at least.

Good theories of government often suffer at the hands of the people who are governed, especially when, as in Cyprus, there is a long background of communal rivalry, and many nations whose conflicting interests focus on the island. Moreover, there has been enough war there to bring sorrow, loss, and anger in many, while the anguish has not been prolonged sufficiently to convince any side of its waste and uselessness.

But then, one has only to look to Indochina, to Ireland and the Middle East to realize that some wars may never convince committed participants of their folly. It seems the role of wisdom is to press for the good theory as opposed to solutions that would enhance bitterness and place a premium on war or terror. Sometimes reason does prevail in human affairs, sometimes it can become a way of life, a viable compromise which is generally acceptable. That is the only hope for Cyprus—as for so many other parts of the world where rabid emotions find vent in violence, under the cloak of high idealism.

A Vote of Conscience

As the members of the House Judiciary Committee prepare to vote on the critical issue of impeachment, they have a responsibility to lay aside all other considerations except the claims of conscience. Other than a vote to declare war, this is the most important vote any of them will ever cast.

The atmosphere is inevitably charged with political electricity. Some pressure groups and some constituents are going to be disappointed no matter how a member decides to vote.

Since President Nixon is a Republican, the pressures are inevitably more intense for Republican congressmen and for those conservative Democrats from the South where the President's political strength is greatest. It is difficult to break with a President of one's own party. It is easier and more comfortable to stick with one's friends than to take the unpopular course.

But simply because the Republican party itself is divided and there are pressures both for and against impeachment, a congressman cannot make up his mind by trying to guess the mood of the constituency. As Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., observed the other day, he and his fellow members will

have to be able to explain and defend their votes regardless of which position they take. For that reason if no other, it should be the position they genuinely believe in and can defend with conviction.

Liberal Democrats, however, are not exempt from the responsibility to act disinterestedly even though a pro-impeachment vote probably would be politically safe for most of them. Their duty, too, is to look at the evidence and to transcend partisanship.

In reality, it is not unduly optimistic to believe that members of the committee and their fellow citizens back home are considering the grave issue of impeachment on its merits. In times of crisis, Americans have shown that they can rise above their private concerns and prejudices and put the interests of their country first. They expect their representatives to study the facts and use their best judgment.

Responsive to that trust, most members of both parties can be counted upon to cast a vote for their country, a vote unaffected by selfish interest or partisan feeling—a vote of conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Recession or Spasm?

The administration's ability to squeeze good news out of the latest data on the performance of the national economy is an illusory feat worthy of Houdini.

Real gross national product—total output of goods and services, corrected for inflation—declined at an annual rate of 1.3 per cent in the April-June quarter of this year. Having plummeted by 7 per cent in the January-March quarter, a bigger drop than had been announced earlier, real GNP has now declined by more than 8 per cent.

At the same time, inflation continues to boil. The overall price index that is used to "deflate" GNP rose at an annual rate of 8.8 per cent in the second quarter, following a 12.3 per cent rate of increase in the first quarter, also worse than previously reported.

Nevertheless, administration spokesmen insist, the economy is looking better. Real output declined much less in the second than in the first quarter, and the overall price index rose less rapidly. Industrial production dropped less than in earlier recessions, nor has unemployment increased as much. Total employment actually advanced. In fact, said Secretary of Commerce Dent, there is no recession at all, despite the two successive quarters of decline in real GNP, but only an "energy-related spasm."

There is no point in playing semantic games over whether the economy is or is not technically in something called a "recession," a term which the private but quasi-official scorekeeper, the National Bureau of Research, has never been willing to define in

a way that would let anybody but itself keep score. What matters is that the American economy is in a weakened condition resulting from more than the rise in oil prices.

Inflation, now intensified by an acceleration of wage increases, shows little evidence of slowing down. Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 12 per cent in June; the annual rate of increase in the consumer price index for the first half of 1974 has been 12.6 per cent. Wholesale prices have climbed at the astonishing annual rate of 18.3 per cent in the first six months of this year.

In evaluating the administration's present blithe view of the price outlook, one might look back at the 1973 economic report of the President, in which Mr. Nixon proclaimed the goal of "getting the rate of inflation down to 2 1/2 per cent or less by the end of 1973."

Once again, this year, the President has made a bold proclamation: There will be no recession, he has said, as though that declaration were itself a policy or a program.

At best, the economy appears headed for very sluggish growth in the months ahead. Demand is weak; GNP would already have fallen still further had it not been for a huge involuntary accumulation of inventories. Housing is in a deep recession. Money rates are astronomically high. The securities markets are depressed.

White House cheerleading is a pitiful substitute for genuine national economic policymaking and leadership.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Europe and Cyprus

The damage caused by the open conflict between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus is considerable and its complete repair will undoubtedly take a long time. In both countries nationalistic emotions have been aroused, and it has been demonstrated that even common membership of NATO is not of itself sufficient to banish the specter of

military confrontation. The primary need now is for restraint on the part of the Turks, not only in regard to their military actions on the island itself, but also with respect to their demands. Should Ankara seek to effect a displacement of equilibrium in its own favor (and perhaps derive advantage in the dispute over Aegean oil), it could well prove difficult to defuse the situation.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 23, 1896
WASHINGTON—Count Vint, the Italian chargé d'affaires, called at the State Department concerning the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La., on Thursday night. The Italians were dragged from jail and hanged by a mob for a murderous assault on Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician, who is not expected to live. It is said that Dr. Hodges shot a goat belonging to the Italians.

Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1924
PARIS—Yesterday was Russian Day at the American Passport Bureau but the French police were even busier than the American consuls. Thousands of foreigners have flocked to Paris with the idea that a presentation of their papers to an American official in a city near a port will mean that they will be among the first to gain admittance into the United States.



'The Manifest Injury'

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—An admirer of President Nixon, sickened by watergate but still opposed to impeachment, explained the other day: "Why bother impeaching him? He has been punished enough by what has happened, and that will be an example to future presidents. It is better to stop now."

If the person of Richard Nixon were the issue, that argument would be persuasive. There is no great purpose in merely pursuing him into further disgrace. History will record him for what he is.

But the issue that faces Congress is not Nixon. The process that finally reaches the stage of judgment in the House Judiciary Committee this week will decide what kind of government Americans are going to have, two centuries after winning independence. It will decide what kind of country we are.

Awesome List

That large sense of what is at stake is irresistibly conveyed in the Articles of Impeachment proposed by the committee counsel, John Doar, and the supporting findings. Even after all the disclosures of the last two years, the list of things done by this President and his men is awesome.

Obstruction of justice, subornation of perjury, bribery, interference with the judicial process, illegal wiretapping for political ends, destruction of evidence, use of the tax system to punish enemies, misuse of police and intelligence agencies, tax fraud, contempt of Congress: These are some of the wrongs committed—all, as the draft resolution says, "to the manifest injury of the confidence of the nation and the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice."

That those things happened is not really in doubt. The question is what Congress should do about them—do to prevent them happening again. Some congressional Republicans, reluctant to impeach, are evidently trying to convince themselves that there is some method short of impeachment. Rep. David W. Dennis, R-Md., said, "We really ought to be thinking about some remedial legislation."

But the remedy already exists. It was written into the Constitution. Failure to use it now would necessarily appear to a degree as a condoning of what has happened. If a future president were lawless, would he be put off by the history of a predecessor who survived disclosure of such wrongdoing? Or would he be tempted to think that he could be more effective in the abuse of power?

Deterrence

In society, deterrence is a crucial factor. The potential criminal is most effectively deterred by the sense that punishment is likely to be swift and sure. It would not be much of a deterrent if judge or jury refused to enforce existing laws and suggested that others be passed.

But Nixon's final argument is that impeachment would weaken the presidency—would leave future presidents "afraid to make unpopular decisions." As he put it, "But the articles proposed to the House Judiciary Committee

by its counsel deal not with Nixon's policy decisions but with his illegal methods and abuses of trust. The institution of the presidency would hardly be weakened by cleansing it of the corruptions that have sapped public confidence.

It is not just the character of the presidency that these next weeks will define. It is our own character as a people: our values, our sense of legitimacy, our trust. Will that special American reverence for the law survive? Will our wounded respect for institutions be revived, or will we become an altogether cynical people? Will we believe again in the possibility of leadership—believe that America's constitutional system can work?

Responsibility

Those are some of the larger questions that may be profoundly affected by the course of impeachment. Underlying them all

is the idea of moral responsibility. "I will not place the blame on subordinates..." the President said in his Watergate speech of April 30, 1973. "The man at the top must bear the responsibility."

Yet now the man whose personal and political staff was rife with criminality, the man in whose name this country's most pervasive political crimes were committed, says that somehow it had nothing to do with him. Is that to be our standard of responsibility?

Standards are the issue in the end—legal and moral, national and personal. As the House Judiciary Committee heard John Doar last week, a Nixon supporter waiting outside said: "We elected him President and he has the right to use his judgment on what he should break into." Congress will decide whether that is the kind of country America is to be.

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Other Anglo-French Summits

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—When Prime Minister Harold Wilson came here last week to tell the French whether Britain intended to stay in the European Economic Community or not, one couldn't help recalling visits of past British prime ministers to Paris.

Two of the best remembered visits are those Harold Macmillan made in 1962 shortly before Gen. de Gaulle shocked the world at his January 1963 press conference by unilaterally vetoing British membership in the community without consulting anyone.

The British and French versions of those two crucial De Gaulle-Macmillan meetings at Chateau de Champs and Rambouillet subsequently differed, as

might be expected, and it was left for Konrad Adenauer in the last volume of his "Erinnerungen" to shed some light on what De Gaulle told him about the veto of Britain.

Adenauer wrote copiously on his 1962-1963 meetings with De Gaulle for those were the heady days of Franco-German rapprochement and the signing of the friendship treaty that was later to fade, as De Gaulle would say, as quickly as young girls and roses. But while Adenauer was in power harmony prevailed on the Rhine, and the discussions were very open.

Fears

One thing Adenauer makes completely clear: Neither he nor De Gaulle thought Britain was ready for Europe. Both feared the British would destroy what they were building, and transform the community into some vast, diluted trading block stretching out as far as America and the Commonwealth.

"It is the old English spiel with the Continent," Adenauer wrote, "divide et impera." That, however, was not the message that Macmillan brought to De Gaulle in the two fateful 1962 meetings. According to the British sources, Macmillan pledged Britain to Europe during both these meetings, hinting at Franco-British nuclear cooperation and telling De Gaulle at Rambouillet that Britain wanted to join Europe not only for commercial reasons but for political ones.

The Rambouillet meeting in December was only days before Macmillan flew off to Nassau to meet President Kennedy and sign the Polaris agreement that De Gaulle was to use as a pretext for his veto the following month. But it was only a pretext. De Gaulle already had told Macmillan at Rambouillet before the Nassau agreement that Britain was not ready for Europe.

Adenauer tells in his memoirs that at one point Macmillan told De Gaulle forlornly that he (Macmillan) wanted to build the Europe of Caesar, while De Gaulle wanted only the Europe of Charlemagne.

When De Gaulle and Adenauer

Bernard Levin

From London:

The lesson is the one
Napoleon summed up in
a memorable way: 'One
can do anything with a
bayonet except sit on it.'

LONDON—My theme today is not the rights and wrongs of the actions and attitudes of Cypriot, Greek and Turk; these are more important, certainly, but more significant, and indeed startling, is the reaction in Britain to the coup and the ensuing crisis.

Once again, it is the story of Sherlock Holmes and the "curious incident of the dog in the night-time." "But," the faithful Watson, "the dog did nothing in the night-time." "That," replied Holmes, "was the curious incident." And the curious incident of the night of the British in this time of crisis is that the British has done nothing but urge restraint, and what is more almost nobody here has wished it otherwise.

No Cull

When the Daily Express, still by far our most imperially-minded newspaper, unequivocally declares that, whatever our views of what has happened in Cyprus, it is nothing to do with Britain, and that Britain should not even contemplate intervention, something has happened in Britain, for less-much less than a dozen years ago there would have been a violently different reaction. Nowhere in the entire range of serious politicians has there been a call for Britain to take military action. Mediation, yes—Britain, after all, is one of the guarantors of the Cyprus independence settlement—but intervention, no. And yet Cyprus is a member of the Commonwealth (and a loyal one, too), and despite this the government is being urged from all sides to refrain from committing so much as a single soldier to battle. Have we really learned the lesson of history at last? If so, it is not before time.

The lesson is the one which Napoleon summed up in a memorable way: "One can do anything with a bayonet except sit on it." It is only 18 years—an eye-blink in the life of nations—since Britain denied that truth at Suez, and with French and Israeli collusion, launched an invasion of Egypt. "It is, in fact, the same story," Mr. Menzies Williams once wrote, "of a man who has been up and down in Britain by remarking that 'Africa is for the Africans.' It is much the same period of time since the late Dean Acheson—then when Britain has had few true friends—was savagely attacked in Britain for saying, kindly and with perfect truth, that 'Britain has lost an empire and not yet found a role.' It is very much less time still, since the Suez crisis, the Suez crisis of 1956. But at last, it

seems, Britain has done what Sencho Panza pointed that one must learn to kick one can scratch. The final, unthinkable shame of it was defined in that same Daily Express editorial: It pointed out, even if Britain could intervene in Cyprus, it didn't have the troops to do it.

Britain has long been a prisoner of its history. The Elizabethan age set the effortful belief in Britain's innate superiority; the bulldog empire, culminating in the share of the "grab for Africa" in the 19th century, provided attitude that Britain has responsibilities throughout the world. And Britain's head with the Industrial Revolution laid the foundations for its own belief that if the world did anything done, made or it would have to come to Britain and ask policy. Is it wonder that De Gaulle, a foreigner, was enraged by all measure by Britain's claim a "special relationship" with United States? All it did remind him that Britain long proceeded on the assumption of a special relationship with God.

Is It Over?

Can it really be over? something which has lasted long, and been productive much good and so much really have come to an end. Like all the ebbs and flows of history, there is no one moment at which such things pass. No bell rings to signal end of one era and the beginning of another. The old British empire, and just how intense extraordinary it was may be seen from the fact that Africa, India and Pakistan became independent in 1947, was as if "giving India away" was a gift of the world, led by the U.S. States, made it clear the simply could not be allowed unilateral action (nor even France and Israel, I believe).

But attitudes like that, I believe, will not really be and nothing illustrates the better than the way in which many people in Britain still remain a glorious chapter history, blotted only by the machinations of John D. Dulles. Nobody knows when the attitudes finally over and agree to be happy, as I say, imperious. But when so many are that Britain has no active role to play in the world, the situation, it is clear, is not the same. Turn the page slowly.

Educational Tool in Care of Dying

Physician's Views as He Died Are Portrayed on Videotapes

By Lawrence K. Altman

SEATTLE, July 22 (UPI)—Gary Leinbach, a 50-year-old physician and agnostic who had fought both medical and religious solace while struggling to survive a painful cancer, is posthumously communicating, through videotapes, some information about how he chose to die.

One message that became known in the tapes, made before Dr. Leinbach's death in December 1973, is that more than would be paid to a dying person's wishes about how and where he is treated.

Dr. Leinbach's death was caused by a disease that he had been a specialist in treating. In his practice and in teaching at the University of Washington here, he had diagnosed bowel diseases like the cancer that afflicted him. The cancer sapped his strength, yet he struggled to live every day possible to be home with his wife and two growing children.

His Background

His patients regarded Dr. Leinbach as a compassionate physician. He was an educator expected in teaching young doctors through videotapes. In his profession he was trained to deal with dying people. Then, because he underwent the same experience as a patient, Dr. Leinbach agreed to be interviewed on videotape during the three-month period before his death.

The University of Washington carried the process a step beyond videotaping. Dr. Leinbach's expression of his feelings while dying, also included were his wife and brother, and the teams of doctors who cared for his pains and needs, and the clergy who tried to help the agnostic make a spiritual peace.

Another message conveyed by the videotapes of the doctors and clergy is that a large communications gap exists between each of these professional groups and the dying patients they serve.

The series of formal dialogues is probably the first to encompass the emotional reactions of so many segments of people involved with a dying patient. It is being made available to selected groups as an educational tool to provoke discussions about a wide range of emotional, physical, social and economic topics related to dying.

Other Studies

To a large extent, the tapes reflect the unprecedented amount of attention Americans are devoting to death. In books and lectures, many people are advocating euthanasia; they say that doctors often go too far in treating patients with incurable conditions.

In these discussions, less attention is given to those who, like Dr. Leinbach, seek second medical opinions and demand an active role in decisions affecting their own care. Such patients reject certain standard therapies and jump at experimental techniques as they shop among medical centers in hopes of living longer. Some therapies are costly. Others are uncomfortable to the patient and put emotional strains on the family. Their cases are not those described in textbooks.

Yet this characteristic of trying to survive at all costs is a basic human instinct. Now, this instinct is often being discussed in the context of consumer rights, a phrase more generally used in debates over the quality of manufactured goods.

Speaking from his wheelchair, as he was fed intravenously, Dr. Leinbach in the videotapes raises many questions about such practices. The tapes focused on his anger and fear of dying in the prime of life, before he had a chance to accomplish what he had spent many years learning to do. He survived on hope.

Family Conflicts

The tapes bring out family conflicts about drug addiction from the constant use of pain killers, a common problem in treating chronic terminal illnesses. The videotapes are not a philosophical discourse. They are full of human touches.

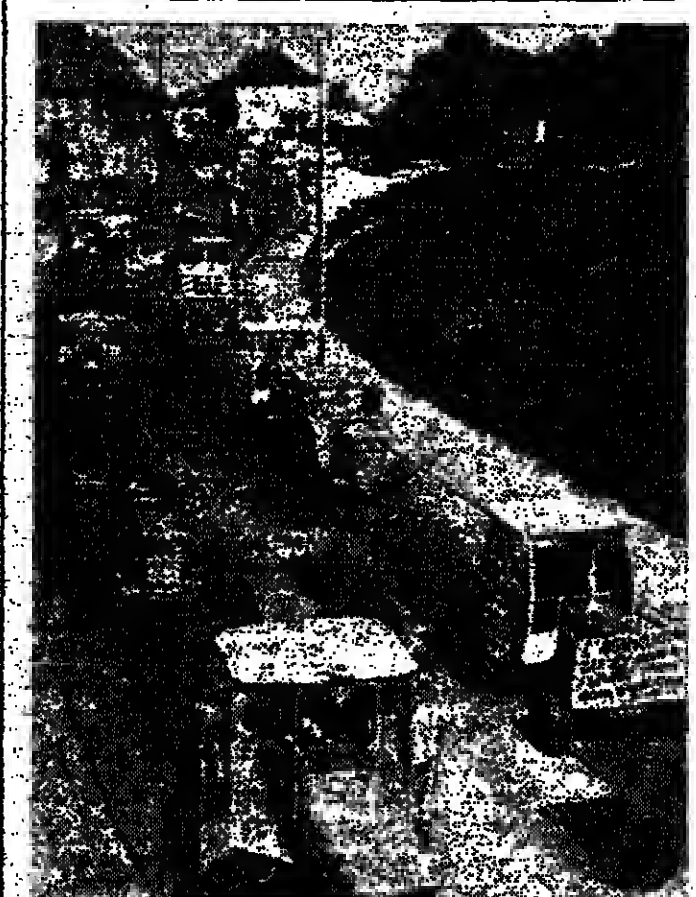
Mrs. Leinbach's description of their daughter's saying "goodbye" instead of her customary "good night" when she saw her father last hours before his death, have deeply moved many of the hundreds of professionals who have seen the videotapes.

As compassionate a physician as Dr. Leinbach was, he could not get himself to write letters that he 6-year-old daughter, Michelle, and 12-year-old son, Robert, might read later as teenagers, his widow said in an interview.

After Dr. Leinbach's death, four of his doctors were videotaped as a group in one session and four of the clergy whose counsel Dr. Leinbach had sought were videotaped in another session. Mrs. Leinbach's interviews continued more than a year after her husband's death.

Huge Parade in Brussels

BRUSSELS, July 22 (Reuters).—King Baudouin took the salute at a huge military parade here yesterday marking Belgian National Day.



Associated Press
Farmers in the Alsatian town of Haguenau took to their tractors yesterday, 300 strong, to protest low prices for their produce. Elsewhere in France, farmers have been dumping fruit and vegetables and sabotaging truck cargoes in campaign to force concessions.

Saigon Reports 200 Missing In Ambush South of Danang

SAIGON, July 22 (AP).—More than 200 government reinforcements were reported missing today after North Vietnamese forces ambushed and seized a 27-truck military convoy in the fourth day of fighting along the northern coast below Danang, military sources said.

Field reports said the convoy was carrying the reinforcements to the town of Duc Duc, 20 miles southwest of Danang, when it was ambushed yesterday morning.

The fate of the government reinforcements was not immediately known. It was not clear how many were killed, wounded and captured or how many might have escaped.

It was the second ambush of a government convoy carrying reinforcements to Duc Duc in the last three days. A convoy ambushed Friday escaped with only light damage and casualties.

The fighting had broken out earlier Friday when a North Vietnamese regiment, numbering about 2,000 troops, seized six government villages with a total population of 10,000 and overran two outposts in the area, field reports said.

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong said they wiped out a ranger battalion and seized all its weapons, including two 150-mm artillery pieces. They said they destroyed 24 military vehicles and shot down a helicopter. A government battalion numbers about 400 men.

Heaviest Fighting

The fighting is the heaviest in the region below Danang since the cease-fire went into effect 18 months ago.

Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, said it is a continuation of a Communist offensive. Col. Hien said a current Communist terror campaign in the region south of Danang is also part of the offensive.

More than 500 South Vietnamese troops have been reported killed, wounded or missing in the fighting below Danang in the last four days. Heavy civilian casualties also were reported.

The command also reported South Vietnamese planes flew heavy air strikes in support of government troops near Duc Duc yesterday and killed 200 enemy soldiers.

Sixty miles south of Danang, in Quang Ngai Province, Communist-led guerrillas fired more than 250 rockets and mortar shells into government positions and populated areas, killing 11 soldiers and wounding 14. Five civilians also were hurt, Col. Hien said.

Cambodian Drive

PHNOM PENH, July 22 (AP).—Cambodian armor and infantry reinforcements moved from the capital along Highway 4 today in an apparent attempt to relieve the besieged town of Kompong Seila.

Seven Khmer Rouge rebels were reported killed in a clash 47 miles southwest of here with the first group of 1,000 government soldiers in the 25-mile-long

The Short Life of a Vietnamese: Draft-Dodger to Dead Hero

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, July 22 (UPI).—The artillery shell blew off half his face, but he lived four hours more before dying. And yesterday they buried Vo Phuc Huynh, 24, private first class in the Marine Corps of the Republic of Vietnam. PFC Huynh had granted a series of private interviews over the years to The Washington Post. It was one way that the correspondents here kept in touch with the human dimension of the war.

Pvt. Huynh told how for years he shamelessly avoided the draft, then began a series of desertions and jail escapes that kept him alive. He and his family paid half a dozen bribes. Pvt. Huynh was not a political person—that was one of the points of his story.

Despite his bad record, he had fought bravely at times and, at his funeral, his country could even be proud of him.

Family Cries

A medal was attached to his coffin. "On God," wailed his mother, a small woman dressed like Pvt. Huynh's other relatives, in white rags. "Now he's dead, I don't need the medal. If they pin gold on it, I don't want it."

His father's cries reverberated through the family's small suburban home on the outskirts of Saigon as the coffin was lifted by pallbearers.

"If the war goes on like this," the old man said, "all the sons will have to go. They will all be killed. Look, we have lost Huynh and now we worry about the next generation."

"Peace must come, and both sides will have to give some. The government will have to give more than the Communists."

Pvt. Huynh's plain wood coffin was draped with the South Vietnamese flag—"yellow for the yellow of our skin, with three red stripes for the red of our blood." The coffin was placed in a black truck.

Seven Vietnamese Marines, armed with loaded M-16 rifles, walked beside the truck, their weapons pointed toward the sides of the road.

The family walked in front—Pvt. Huynh's 31-year-old wife, his 3-year-old son, his sisters and

brothers, aunts and uncles. Pvt. Huynh's parents could not go to the cemetery because of a peculiar combination of dates and times that meant it would be bad luck to do so.

The Post's last story about Pvt. Huynh appeared early in 1973, about the time of the Vietnam cease-fire. It was about a letter that he wrote to his sister, a vivid account of life in the combat that he had long sought to avoid, the terrible fear of his first real battle, the exhilaration of survival.

Pvt. Huynh was serving in

Quang Tri Province, the northernmost in South Vietnam, and had survived the 1973 spring offensive on the "highway of terror"—Route No. 1 south of Quang Tri, where Communist forces pushed deep into the south.

At that time, and until his death, he seemed somewhat changed from his early days of complete rebellion. He was no longer deserting his unit, and seemed at least somewhat resigned to what every South Vietnamese youth must face: an indefinite period of military service.

At the time he was killed, Pvt. Huynh's father was negotiating a deal with military authorities to have his son transferred to a safe job in the Saigon area.

The deal seemed almost completed and, during his home leave a month ago, Pvt. Huynh told his parents he should have his transfer orders by July 19.

"He came home on July 19, alright," his sister said. "He was dead."

The deal to get Pvt. Huynh to Saigon involved paying a bribe of about \$100 to one of his commanders.

The family now thinks that something went wrong because someone down the line did not get his cut, and sent Pvt. Huynh to a dangerous forward outpost as a reprisal.

Not Ashamed

Paying bribes to stay alive in Vietnam is part of living, and the family seemed to feel no shame at all. It was acting to keep a child alive.

In Pvt. Huynh's last letter home, he noted: "Little brother has reached draft age, hasn't he? I think you should keep him home one way or another. Don't let him enlist in one force or another, because

it will be a miserable life—and please tell mother not to be too harsh with him or he may get angry and enlist himself and then it would be terrible."

The draft-age brother referred to by Pvt. Huynh is using an even younger brother's identification papers to stay out of the draft—a common practice here.

The family learned a few days ago—although Pvt. Huynh never told them of it—that, because he was late from his leave a month ago, he was beaten with canes and had to spend two weeks in a hospital. It is also standard here for soldiers to be late returning from leaves. They never know if they will return home again.

Mental Clinics Said to Torture Children of GIs

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The Pentagon is paying for psychiatric care for servicemen's children at institutions that allegedly torture the young patients, according to a Senate subcommittee staff report.

Sen. Henry Jackson's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee begins hearings tomorrow on the charges.

The Washington Democrat

called the allegations "shocking" and said that the Defense Department "must be held accountable."

Pentagon spokesmen said that it would be "inappropriate" to comment on Sen. Jackson's disclosure. But they acknowledged that officials of the Civilian Health and Medical Program for the Uniformed Services, a medical insurance program for military dependents, had been summoned to testify.

Jordan Asks Talks With Palestinians

BEIRUT, July 22 (UPI).—Jordan's foreign ministers of Jordan, Egypt and Syria and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to coordinate the Arab stand on Middle East peace negotiations.

A statement issued by Premier Rifai said that Jordan would be the meeting "as soon as possible." He said that his government had sent invitations to the parties concerned and was waiting a reply.

The move followed PLO rejection yesterday of a formula for Palestinian representation contained in a communiqué issued by King Hussein and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last week.

That formula named the PLO representative of all Palestinians except those living in Jordan.

Diplomatic sources said that it appeared unlikely that the Palestinians would agree to the new proposal to meet with the foreign ministers.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat, meanwhile, returned to Beirut from Libya to attend an emergency meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and it appeared that he might face a challenge to his leadership. The farist Popular Front for the liberation of Palestine, which strongly opposes efforts for a negotiated Middle East settlement, issued a statement condemning "the submission of the Palestinian and capitalistic policy adopted by the PLO leadership recently."

Cunard Reports Liner Safe From Arab Sub Attack

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Trident security precautions for the Queen Elizabeth 2, due to sail to Israel, made it virtually impossible for a submarine to track the vessel, the chairman of the liner's owners, Cunard, said in a letter to the Times today.

Victor Matthews was commenting on a statement by President Sadat of Egypt last week. Sadat said that he personally commanded an order given to an unnamed Arab leader for a submarine to torpedo the Queen Elizabeth during its voyage to Israel.

Mr. Matthews said: "The submarine, an ex-Russian Romeo, and to which President Sadat referred, with a maximum speed of 19 knots and submerged speed of 16 knots over short periods, could not have intercepted the QE2. The ship is under orders to complete the 14-day voyage to Israel at a maximum speed of some 30 knots, to extinguish all lights as far as was practicable and to vary her course in zig-zag fashion if warned of possible hostile presence."

Israel to Insist in Secret Talks

TEL AVIV, July 22 (UPI).—Former Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel insisted on secret talks at the Geneva conference solely with Arab governments and again rejected independent Palestinian state borders.

Mr. Rabin's remarks followed cabinet communications yesterday that put his government's official record as seeking talks only if Jordan to solve the Palestinian question.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



PARIS

Cardin's View of Fall—
Witty, Spirited Fashions

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 22.—Paris isn't pulling its punches about the length of clothes. Hems today have been anywhere from two inches below the knees at Scherrer to just above the ankles at Cardin. European women like them that way, and the rest of the world is still free to do as it likes.

At Cardin, whose tall collection opened the made-to-order shows this morning, it was like the old, exciting days back in the sixties. Cardin, who has been more involved with Space, as he calls his Paris theater complex, than with clothes recently, has come back to earth. Never afraid to be bold or shocking when he's in the mood, he has designed a collection that has spirit, wit and his associate André Oliver has added lots of charm. Every fashion lover should see the collection.

It only because it's a great show.

Cardin dramatizes the new lengths superbly. His models look 7-foot tall with high pillbox hats, and often platform boots and shoes. One of the most out-there models in Paris is the diminutive, doll-size model who used to be cherished at houses such as Cardin and Dior. The newcomers, believe me, are Amazons and they are well equipped with generous chests.

Probably because daytime clothes have been in the doldrums and most designers have forgotten them completely, they look especially new and exciting in Cardin's collection. He has always liked capes and this is the year for them. He makes them of tweed, knit, jersey, soft wool and sheer fabrics for evening. None of them is overpowering.

Many of Cardin's capes cover what is one of Cardin's great contributions to the daytime look—the chemise dress back again as a possible uniform to succeed the sweater and skirt. Two of Cardin's chemises are just slightly tucked and fitted in front to break the long, straight line. Others, like the knit dresses, fall straight to a flare at the hem. Like all coats this year, Cardin's are big but well balanced. They are either small at the top with a big circular flare through the body, or they are broad-shouldered with slim hips.

He uses many patterned wools and knits. Ankle-length geometric



Scherrer pajamas: Blue and white silk flower print (right), white lace.

printed wools—don't ask me where you would wear them—have knit sleeves and bands of corded knitting around the hems. Patterned coats, also geometric, have their own dresses but in another pattern.

Though most of the clothes are big, many of Cardin's dresses are slim and slightly draped for a more shapely silhouette. They are indented at the waist and outline the hips. Many of the skirts are caught in to almost a hobble. It's just the prophecy of a look now.

Cardin's evening clothes, for which his associate André Oliver gets the credit, are more beautiful and romantic than ever. Some of the loveliest are the pleated chiffons draped diagonally and with uneven hemlines.

Dior

Marc Bohan, Dior's designer, is becoming more sure of himself each season. He was in top form for the collection that opened this afternoon.

Because the house of Dior dresses most of the world's famous partygoers, more than half the new fashions were for dinner and dancing. Even so, Bohan managed to put over the suit as an important fashion for fall.

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LONDON

Irresistible Royal Ballet Students

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (Herald)—The series of performances given every summer by the Royal Ballet School are a must for ballet goers. This year was no disappointment. No potential star shone this time, as Mark Silver did last year, but the general standard was excellent, with several young women and men who might well rise to the heights.

Peter Wright's "Arpeggio" is a masterpiece of technical skill, especially created for the students at their Covent Garden matinee, and then repeated during their weeks in two suburban theaters—Richmond and Wimbledon. (The Wimbledon engagement replaces the traditional open-air performances in Holland Park, which have been discontinued because of the unreliability of the weather.) It is a pleasant surprise, work, absorbing off the pure physical training of the dancers, without making exorbitant demands on their technique. Lorna Murray and Denise Nunn, alternating in the ballerina role, both did extremely well. These two dancers also shone in MacMillan's "Concerto."

But the highlights of the Covent Garden matinee were the junior pupils doing English folk dances and the incredibly effective performance of Ashton's "Jazz Calendar." It's very rare to see English folk dances, in all their variety, performed by attractive young people who really can dance, and the children from the junior school do them with immense vivacity and evident enjoyment. "Jazz Calendar," with its sophisticated choreography, handily seemed a likely work for students, but Denise Nunn and a very good-looking tall blond boy called Michael Batchelor even managed to make quite a bit of the sexy Sibley-Nureyev pas de deux; there was a new young comedian to take over Wayne Sleep's antics in the boys' ballet class.

"Boys at Work"

For the suburban performances, Richard Glasstone—one of the teachers at the school—concocted "Cartoon: Boys at Work," a display piece for the junior boys which cunningly mixed the humor of the "Jazz Calendar" ballet class with the display of classroom technique seen in ballets like Lander's "Brides." Indeed Glasstone ends his ballet, as

"Brides" begins, with girls at the barre, done in this case by the tiniest possible boy. The boys mock each other's movements, and help each other out, and occasionally imitate the girls. The result is both amusing and instructive, and shows what a lot of potential male talent the junior school has. This work with its exciting dance climax, should be seriously considered for future Covent Garden School matinees.

There was also a version of Charles Kingsley's "The Water Babies," devised by Peter Wright, to give more of the smallest children something to do. This tale of a boy chimney sweep who falls in a river and has visions of nature was charming, but went on much too long. Also at Richmond, the senior students did Cranko's "Beauty and the Beast," with a most touching and charmingly innocent beauty in Gillian Scott, and Ashton's "Les

Revenances," which is even in technical demands than "Calendar." Michael Batchelor, Claire Farnsworth could not manage the difficult solos, they may one day. Already looked good, with real stage presence, and several other dancers in the cast looked attractive promising too.

During intermission at Covent Garden I actually overheard someone say, "I prefer the school to the main company and I can understand the feeling." The students are not as polished or assured, and of course I have not yet had to face a routine of regular performance all year round. But when they get their first chance to do in public, they have such enthusiasm, skill and charm that are irresistible. They do it in their own way, provide an enthralling performance as can be found anywhere, anytime.

Boulez, BBC Symphony Orchestra Proms on a No-Nonsense Note

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (Herald)—Pierre Boulez, as chief conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra, is obviously determined to show how the Proms have moved from their former "pomp" format by insisting upon a no-nonsense approach.

Last year it was the Brahms Requiem and Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms." The 20th Proms season began Friday night at the Royal Albert Hall with Haydn's "Ermordete mich" and Schubert's Symphony No. 9 in C major. It will continue nightly through Sept. 14, bringing some 34 orchestras, including Los Angeles Philharmonic on Sept. 4, seven complete operas more British music than ever before.

The opening was also an inaugural for a newly and handsomely redecorated Royal Albert Hall. This was and will continue to be a feast for the eye. But, while refurbishing has improved the appearance, it has not reduced its size. While Mr. Boulez's decision to perform Haydn's last mass with the orchestra and the 1 singers reduced to chamber proportions was historically correct, it was ill suited to the spatial and acoustic dimensions of a cavernous auditorium, seating 4,000.

A tidy performance typical of Boulez, and dominated by radiant soprano of Sheila Armstrong, was heard as if from a distance. The notes were all there, in the right place and articulated, knowing, and fastidious, but the dramatic impact of Haydn's finest work was missing, and the reception correspondingly subdued.

The ovation of the evening was reserved for the appearance of Sir Adrian Boult, founder of the BBC Symphony in 1930 and chief conductor until 1954, now 85, to conduct the Schubert's "Symphony." Sir Adrian, seated as usual as ever, conducting in the precise, rather handsomely manner he acquired from his studies with Arthur Nikisch in Leipzig 60 years ago, he left his old charges in a characteristically precise, affective, and for the acoustics of the hall, conspicuously understated performance.

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120 Million Missing in Israel Bank Failure

By Yuval Eluzur

Jerusalem, July 22 (UPI)—A failure 10 days ago of Israeli Bank, one of Israel's major banks, is assuming major proportions, and is already being described as Israel's largest banking disaster.

According to Israeli police, who are investigating criminal charges against the director-general of the bank, Yehoshua Ben-Zion, more than \$120 million of the bank's assets is missing from the till. It has been used by the owner in the United Kingdom and for speculation on the international market for foreign currency, metal and gold.

The recent drop in the price of gold and the tightening up of the short-term credit market, and the collapse of the bank, Israel as well as the temporary suspension of operation of its subsidiary in London, and the discovery of its speculative operations.

When the troubles of Israeli Bank first began, early July, the Bank of Israel was said to be in the aid with a \$135 million. However, suspicions were aroused when it became known that time deposits which the bank held in Swiss banks were being listed as such in the books of the bank.

Loans to Owners
It has since become clear that at least two deposits of the bank, totaling \$47 million, in Bank Suisse Suisse and in Bank Suisse Suisse were in fact only

covers for loans extended to companies controlled by Williams Group, the owners of Israeli Bank.

Also, the London subsidiary extended loans amounting to \$75 million to companies belonging to the group. The Israeli bank guaranteed these loans but these guarantees were not recorded in its books. Neither did it obtain the permission of the Controller of Foreign Currency in the Ministry of Finance here.

The Bank of England has already told the Bank of Israel that it expects the Israeli central bank to stand by the obligations of Israeli Bank to its subsidiary in London. While the Israeli government has already discussed the issue twice, it has not yet taken a decision.

The Israeli government is reportedly torn between the pressure of the British central bank and the desire to avoid payments of such huge sums, especially at a time when Israel's foreign currency reserves are dwindling at a rapid pace.

The Israeli government has already decided to take upon itself all liabilities of Israeli Bank to individual depositors, to foreign banks (excluding those under the control of the Williams Group) and to pay 50 per cent of the liabilities of the bank to Israeli banks.

The extent of the loss to the Israeli central bank from underwriting these obligations is not yet known, but according to bank sources, estimates of the losses total "tens of millions of dollars."

Inflation, Oil Crisis Hit American Tourists

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 22 (UPI)—The "aches of Europe" are no longer limited this year than in years past, but for the first time since war became a major industry there will be fewer Americans.

Two official devaluations of a dollar have already taken toll in curtailing the rise in American tourist travel, but this year the number of visitors is actually below level of a year ago, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported.

During the first four months of 1974, the number of passengers transported by scheduled airlines on the North Atlantic showed for the first time a 4 per cent drop, compared with an increase of 19 per cent in the same period, the OECD said.

In the North Atlantic, the decline was 6 per cent. North Atlantic charter flights fell by 27 per cent, whereas it had increased by 24 per cent during the first four months of 1973.

These figures mainly reflect a reduction in the numbers of tourists to Europe, which is estimated at 14 per cent for the first six months this year compared to the year's period.

But the figures also indicate a decline in the number of American tourists to Europe, which is estimated at 14 per cent for the first six months this year compared to the year's period.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ESB Fights Inco Bid

In an effort to forestall a sudden and unwanted takeover bid, top management of ESB Inc., large U.S. maker of batteries, issued its first-quarter report, plus an optimistic statement by its president. The company, once known as Electric Storage Battery, is fighting a tender offer to its stockholders by International Nickel Co. of Canada.

ESB reported a 31 per cent gain in first-quarter sales for the fiscal period ended June 30 of \$14.3 million, on which earnings rose 35 per cent from the year-ago quarter to \$3.5 million, or 83 cents a share. Frederick Fort, ESB president, predicts earnings for the full fiscal year of \$4 a share, up 13 per cent, based on "appraisal of current economic conditions, the current situation in raw material prices, and results from profit-improvement programs under way."

International Nickel is offering to buy ESB shares at \$28 a share. ESB management opposes the offer.

German Car Output Falls 26%

The short-time working week in the motor industry brought West German car production in June to a new low of 216,376—A 26 per cent drop over June last year adjusted for working days and a 12.2 per cent fall from May. The automobile industry association says car production for the first half fell 14.5 per cent from the year-ago period. Overall vehicle output in the first six months dropped 19.7 per cent to 1.75 million units. Exports fell again in June bringing an 11.1 per cent fall over the first half year. The export share of total production, at 63.7 per cent, is well below the year-earlier first-half figure.

Association president Heinrich von Brauns says dismissals may be inevitable if no government help is forthcoming and the situation does not improve in the autumn. Short-time work will then not be enough, he adds. The government has so far declined special help to sectors such as the motor industry particularly hard-hit by the downturn in domestic demand.

Egypt Seeks \$100-Million Euroloan

Egypt's central bank is seeking a \$100-million, nine-year syndicated Eurocurrency loan from a group of banks led by Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (UBAF). The loan, which will be used by the Egyptian government for general purposes, carries an interest spread of 1.25 points above Eurodollar rates with a commitment fee of 0.25 per cent on the undrawn portion. Though there are ample indications that banks generally

Eisenhower's Tight-Money, Fiscal Policies

either sluggish economic growth or outright recession. But inflation rates shrank from modest to minimal, falling from 3.4 per cent in 1966 to 1.7 per cent in 1969. The inflation rate then hovered around 1.5 per cent during the early 1960s as President Kennedy's economists struggled to get things moving again.

As President Nixon's economists try to get things moving again, they have turned to what they call "the old-time religion" of restrictive monetary and fiscal policies.

"The old-time religion hasn't really been practiced since the late 1950s and early 1960s," says Edgar Medler, assistant secretary of the Treasury for economic policy. "Nobody liked the results of it, including me," he adds, referring to high unemployment.

But he and other administration economists consider today's inflation rate so serious that a substantial increase in joblessness must be tolerated in an effort to cool the price spiral.

Years of Slow Growth
If that policy prevails against the obvious political counterpressures, the outlook is for not just months but years of slow economic growth. Treasury Secretary William Simon, a true believer in the old-time religion, argues that "we must be prepared to stay the long course" to cure inflation. The cure "will take time—years of it," he believes.

Slow growth or no growth is already practically assured for 1974. Real gross national product declined in the first half of the year at an annual rate of 4.1 per cent, and prospects for the second half are for only sluggish growth. That combination would produce virtually no net growth for the full year.

The big question is whether 1975, too, will look like one of those Eisenhower years. Some private economists predict that it will on the assumption that the government will stick to restrictive economic policies. But skeptics in and out of government believe the old-time religion may face a kind of crisis of faith around the turn of the year.

At that point, one insider figures, officials may face this set of economic conditions: growth dragging along at 2 per cent, unemployment close to 6 per cent (up from 5.2 per cent now) and rising, and an inflation rate receding toward 7 per cent from the first quarter's 12.3 per cent. "Then there would be pressures for easing up on the restraint," he predicts, as many congressmen, labor leaders and worried businessmen press for policies to spur the economy.

That is where the Eisenhower-era parallel would end. The unemployment and slow growth would have a certain 1950s flavor, but the get-things-moving-again push would start with inflation at 7 per cent instead of 1.5 per cent.

The politically-tolerable level of inflation, which has been drifting upward for years, would be raised to a new high. Compared to double digits, 7 per cent inflation might look almost reassuring when the focus of official worry swings to unemployment.

U.S. Economy to Get 'Old-Time Religion...'

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI)—Many U.S. government economic policy makers are casting wistful looks back to the low-slow era of the 1950s when the law of supply and demand seemed to be working and prices actually went down as well as up.

Those last years of the Eisenhower period were marked by

either sluggish economic growth or outright recession. But inflation rates shrank from modest to minimal, falling from 3.4 per cent in 1966 to 1.7 per cent in 1969. The inflation rate then hovered around 1.5 per cent during the early 1960s as President Kennedy's economists struggled to get things moving again.

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U.S. Is in Slump, Citibank Says

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters)—First National City Bank says U.S. gross national product figures for the second quarter show that the economy is "being gripped by a pervasive recession," rather than a temporary slowdown.

The bank, in its Economic Week publication, said that while the oil embargo may have caused a deeper decline in the first quarter than would have otherwise taken place, "there is no escaping the extent of the decline in output" in the first half of 1974.

Last week the Commerce Department reported that real GNP fell 12 per cent in the second quarter and fell a revised 7 per cent in the first three months of the year.

"The U.S. economy has not experienced anything like it (the GNP decline) since the recession of 1957-58," Citibank stated.

not capturing all the inventory accumulation that was actually taking place."

Drawing parallels with the last quarter of 1966, when inventory building reached 2.6 per cent of GNP, the bank said, "at that time (1966) it was immediately recognized that inventory building was excessive, and over the next two quarters... declined to about one fourth its peak level."

"Thus far in 1974, the rate of accumulation has dropped by only half, but the process is not over—nor are the final figures in yet," Citibank said.

However, the bank said that while the administration was "loath to admit" that the economy is in a recession, "confirmation of this diagnosis is still a plus in a number of ways."

Citibank said this would suggest that the country is now in the midst of a familiar business cycle pattern, whose key element was an eventual slowdown in the inflation rate and a decline in short-term interest rates.

But the bank said that because of the "recognition lag" which characterizes this recession, both the slump and recovery period are likely to be stretched over a relatively long period, so that real GNP will, in all probability, show a decline for the full year 1974.

N.Y. Stock Prices Show Gain But Trading Volume Declines

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI)—Prices closed with a small gain in a listless session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial index rose 2.42 points to 790.36. The index fell 4 points early in the session before recovering.

Advancing issues narrowly outnumbered declines about 705 to 620 after being behind most of the session.

Volume totaled 8.29 million shares compared with 11.08 million on Friday.

Brokers said the market mostly marked time in the absence of stimulating news. They said uncertainty was caused by reports of continued fighting in Cyprus.

"Cyprus is a nervous thing," said Alan Greenspan, Vice-President at Harris Upham, "but it isn't all that important. Closer to home is anticipation of what President Nixon may say in his address on inflation later this week and again what the bank loan situation report will be on Thursday."

Some brokers said many traders sat on the sidelines awaiting some positive sign that the Federal Reserve has eased controls on interest rates.

TBM, which had been off 3 points at one time, finished with a net gain of 2 1/8 to 219 7/8.

Newmont Mining reported 1.8 to 27. It reported second-quarter per-share earnings twice that of a year earlier.

Exxon, another strong feature, rose 2 1/2 to 73 3/4. After the market closed Friday, it came in with sharply higher earnings for the second quarter and first half.

Mountain Fuel Supply jumped 4 1/4 to 59, and brought to 12 points the gain in the stock the last two sessions.

Mountain Fuel said last week it was advised by the Utah Public Service Commission that the revenues derived from its oil operations will not have to be included in its natural gas utility accounts for rate-making purposes.

Polaroid, reversing a week's opening, climbed 1 1/8 to 30 1/8. The firm introduced a low-priced instant black and white camera Friday.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.56 to 80.25.

Golden Cycle rose 1 1/2 to 19, with Houston Oil & Minerals up a point to 16 1/2, and Syntex 1 1/8 to 41 3/4.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose 0.30, closing at 73.08.

...And Possibly One of Its Proponents

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—President Nixon's apparent choice of Alan Greenspan as his chief economist will bring to the White House another strong voice for cutting the federal budget, keeping credit conditions tight and avoiding wage-price controls.

Mr. Greenspan, president of Townsend-Greenspan & Co., a New York City economic consulting firm, is expected to be named chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers to replace Herbert Stein, who resigned Friday for a teaching job at the University of Virginia. Mr. Stein's resignation, which is effective Aug. 31, had been expected.

A Republican who served as a campaign adviser to Mr. Nixon in 1968 and as a frequent informal adviser since then, Mr. Greenspan is expected to strongly reinforce the hard-line anti-inflation position already taken by Treasury Secretary William Simon, Federal Reserve Board



Alan Greenspan

expected as an economic analyst even by many economists who disagree with his views. He is outspoken and straightforward, and has been openly critical of the Nixon administration's zig-zagging on economic policy.

He has warned, for instance, that the United States "is rapidly approaching the crisis threshold of inflationary expectations, which, if pierced, threatens massive economic disruption."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Greenspan rejected the label "conservative," but described himself as "a staunch advocate of free enterprise capitalism."

He said his economic philosophy is compatible with the "old-time religion" of budget balance and credit restraint, which Nixon administration officials say they are trying to practice.

The economist also calls himself a "noninterventionist" who opposes government wage and price controls or guidelines and other forms of federal intervention in the functioning of free markets.

He would like to see less government borrowing in capital markets, caused by budget deficits, so that the United States will not be preempting so much credit from potential private users. In these and other views, Mr. Greenspan is likely to be a close friend of Treasury Secretary Simon, who stresses the same themes.

The economy probably faces a lengthy period of sluggish growth as the government restrains demand to fight inflation, Mr. Greenspan said. Though he conceded that this policy would probably cause a rise in unemployment, "that may be the least worse alternative" facing economic policy makers, he commented.

Orders for Goods Drop .7% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—New orders for U.S. durable goods declined 0.7 per cent in June but shipments increased 0.3 per cent, the Commerce Department reported today.

June orders for durables ran at a seasonally-adjusted \$48.41 billion, down \$318 million from \$48.73 billion in May, when new orders jumped 5.9 per cent.

It was the first decline since a 0.7 per cent drop last March.

The department said the downturn reflected decreases in orders for machinery and transportation equipment industries, which offset increases in orders for primary and fabricated metals.

Markets Closed

All markets were closed Monday in Belgium for a national holiday.

Citicorp Cuts Its Note Issue

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters)—Citicorp today reduced the amount of floating-rate notes it will offer to the public to \$650 million from the \$850 million originally planned.

The holding company said that the offering is still slated for this Wednesday.

A number of bond market sources said they had been expecting a reduction in the size of the offering following changes in the redemption privileges announced by Citicorp in a move to head off Federal Reserve Board opposition to the sale of the bonds.

Company Reports

American Brands			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$88.44	\$78.1	
Profits (millions)	33.0	34.16	
Per Share	1.24	1.28	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$168.8	\$150.8	
Profits (millions)	68.59	64.08	
Per Share	2.59	2.38	
American Express			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$26.9	\$24.0	
Profits (millions)	40.04	35.58	
Per Share	0.55	0.49	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$1,002.9	\$88.5	
Profits (millions)	74.5	66.68	
Per Share	1.08	0.92	
Boise Cascade			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$79.0	\$70.0	
Profits (millions)	31.2	27.59	
Per Share	1.05	0.89	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$1,002.9	\$88.5	
Profits (millions)	74.5	66.68	
Per Share	1.08	0.92	
Dow Chemical			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$1,300.0	\$1,000.0	
Profits (millions)	170.0	150.0	
Per Share	1.92	0.88	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$2,300.0	\$1,400.0	
Profits (millions)	262.0	141.0	
Per Share	2.83	1.53	
Ind. Nickel Co. of Canada			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$40.4	\$30.9	
Profits (millions)	78.1	58.4	
Per Share	1.05	0.76	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$74.8	\$54.4	
Profits (millions)	153.3	95.5	
Per Share	2.06	1.24	
Inland Steel			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$38.2	\$47.5	
Profits (millions)	35.88	28.4	
Per Share	1.97	1.39	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$1,170.1	\$84.3	
Profits (millions)	65.83	44.02	
Per Share	3.60	2.41	
Per Share (diluted)	3.44	2.23	
John-Manville			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$84.9	\$75.5	
Profits (millions)	17.3	14.9	
Per Share	0.94	0.80	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$153.9	\$117.4	
Profits (millions)	24.64	23.96	
Per Share	1.34	1.21	
Minnesota Mining & Mfg.			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$461	\$413	
Profits (millions)	82.8	78.3	
Per Share	0.73	0.58	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$1,431.0	\$1,217.8	
Profits (millions)	154.8	137.1	
Per Share	1.33	1.28	

National Distillers			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$87.7	\$86.95	
Profits (millions)	22.56	10.06	
Per Share	0.91	0.37	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$170.4	\$158.9	
Profits (millions)	44.41	20.07	
Per Share	1.79	0.73	
Norfolk & Western Railway			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$26.8	\$23.9	
Profits (millions)	30.0	13.9	
Per Share	2.90	1.79	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$105.5	\$85.0	
Profits (millions)	64.5	45.1	
Per Share	6.15	3.38	
Singer Co.			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$77.5	\$76.0	
Profits (millions)	15.14	21.47	
Per Share	0.81	1.21	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$1,342.0	\$1,209.0	
Profits (millions)	31.82	42.42	
Per Share	1.73	2.39	
Union Carbide			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$1,328.0	\$962.3	
Profits (millions)	194.1	76.9	
Per Share	2.20	1.27	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$2,438.0	\$1,867.0	
Profits (millions)	238.1	143.2	
Per Share	3.74	2.36	
United Brands			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$69.4	\$59.0	
Profits (millions)	8.5	4.3	
Per Share	0.74	0.24	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$1,111.0	\$850.0	
Profits (millions)	8.99	9.9	
Per Share	1.58	1.80	
W. R. Grace			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$82.4	\$72.5	
Profits (millions)	46.2	27.5	
Per Share	1.47	0.91	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$1,624.8	\$1,359.4	
Profits (millions)	72.3	38.9	
Per Share	2.31	1.29	
Zenith Radio			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$11.7	\$10.0	
Profits (millions)	2.09	0.63	
Per Share	0.11	0.35	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	\$48.2	\$42.2	
Profits (millions)	10.13	22.63	
Per Share	0.54	1.18	

TAXES TOO HIGH?

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Copies of the Introduction Document and the Prospectuses are available for inspection at the offices of any of the above Banks or from the Company

